

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES



□ *ON THE BASIS OF:*

- *ORIGIN*
- *EXHAUSTIBILITY*
- *OWNERSHIP*
- *STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT*

ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN



- Biotic Resources: These are obtained from biosphere and have life.

Example: human beings, flora and fauna, livestock etc.



- Abiotic Resources: All those things which are composed of non-living things.

Example: rocks and metals.



ON THE BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY

- Renewable or Replenishable Resources: The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes.

Example: solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife.



- Non-Renewable Resources: These occur over a very long geological time. These take millions of years in their formation.

Example: minerals and fossil fuels.



ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP



- Individual Resources: These are owned privately by individuals. Urban people own plots, houses and other properties.

Example: plantation, pasture lands, ponds , water in wells etc.



- Community Owned Resources: These are the resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

Example: village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.)
public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds are accessible to all the people living.



- National Resources: Technically all the resources belong to the nation.



Example: All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles.



- International Resources: There are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 2000 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilize these without the concurrence of the international institutions.

Example: India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian ocean from that area which lies beyond the exclusive economic zone.

ON THE BASIS OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilise.

Example: the western parts of India particularly, Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat have enormous potential for development of wind and solar energy, but so far have not been developed properly.



- Developed Resources: Resources which are surveyed and have been determined for utilisation. The development of the resources depend upon the technology and the level of their feasibility.

- Stock: Material which is available in our environment and which have the potential to fulfil the human need, but human beings do not have the technology to access these, are included among stock.

Example: Water is a compound of two inflammable gases; hydrogen and oxygen, which can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have the required technical 'know how' to use them for this purpose.



- Reserve Resources: They are the part of the stock but can be put to use in the near future with the help of existing know how or the technology.